

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1810.

[NUMBER 1272

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give CASH for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro Woman, who understands house business.—Enquire of the printer.

12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.

if

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

EXCHANGE. A two story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of ground on Main street, for LAND, within one or two miles of this town.—Enquire of the printer.

Lexington, April 17th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of my HOUSE & LOT on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep; I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, 28th April, 1810.

MRS. LUCAS

HAS REMOVED HER

MILINERY STORE

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

Lexington, April 7, 1810.

HEMP THREAD FOR SALE.

THE Madison Hemp & Flax Spinning Company have fifteen hundred weight of 4 and 6 hundred hemp thread for sale. Apply at the store of Mr. Jeremiah Neave, or to William Macbean in Lexington, or at the works on Silver creek.

This thread was spun by machinery, and is of an excellent even quality. The friends of home manufactures have now an opportunity of encouraging an useful undertaking. The company will give out thread to be woven at the usual prices.

3c

W. MACBEAN, Pres't.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

I WILL sell my two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, the house 25 feet in front, by 28 back, and the lot 48 feet in front, running 13 poles to water street, with a small tanyard and mill house. Also a frame 15 feet square, a pump and good water.—It lies on main street, adjoining Parish and Hanson's cotton and wool factory. I will take for pay some cash, rope yarns, smith work, bailing cloth, a black boy and girl.

ANDW. BIGGS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

JOHN LOWRY complainant,
against
WILLIAM M'URTRY &
EVAN FRANCIS defendants.

In Chancery.

THIS day came the defendant Francis by his counsel, and on motion of the said defendant, leave is given him to amend his answer, by filing interrogatories against the defendant M'urtry, which is done accordingly; and on motion of the said defendant Francis, & it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant M'urtry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court that unless the said defendant does appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer interrogatories contained in the defendant's amended answer that the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.

A copy-teste, *8 & 3
SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Harrison County Sct. February Term, 1810.
JAMES DOWNARD complainant,

vs.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JEREMIAH SHROPSHIRE, defts.

In Chancery.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant James Montgomery is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next June term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

A copy-atteste
ANDW. MOORE, D.C.H.C.C.

Fourteen Circuit Court, May Term, 1810.
William Lindsay compl't.

to attach 300 acres
land in Bourbon
county, in the bill
mentioned.

Joseph Thornton & William Byrd, defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper eight weeks successively.

A copy-atteste
THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand, the above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 27.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SIX Yoke of OXEN—Apply to
JOHN JORDAN, Jr.

ON Saturday the 12th day of this instant my wife Polly Adams eloped from my bed & board without any just cause. She robbed me of six hundred dollars and a fine horse, mare and colt, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Whereby I inform every person or persons from dealing with her or harbouring of her, and not to trade with her for any property she has taken from me. Whereby I want to inform the public that I will not pay any debt of her contracting with any person.

3c
ROBERT ADAMS.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment. The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW
By WHOLESALE or RETAIL.
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

DOWNING'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has lately opened a Livery Stable on short street, near the jail. He is supplied with every thing necessary, & will in a short time render his stable more commodious and be prepared for the reception of any number of horses. As heretofore he is provided with good officers. His own attention and exertions shall not be wanting to give the most complete satisfaction to his former customers and such of his friends as may wish their horses under his care.

J. L. DOWNING.

April 23d, 1810.
Several first rate geldings for sale, and horses and gigs for hire.

J. L. D.

COME all you lovers of good stones,
Alot your buildings raise,
Come unto me to purchase them,
And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand,
Suppl'd you all can be,
However great be your demand;
Come friends, come unto me.

I have dug wells, you all do know,
I can good water find,
In spite of patent laws I'll shew
For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade,
So punctual I will be
It never shall by one be said
"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,

Blotomist, Well-Digger,
And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. WHITE has received from New-York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of narrow plait split straw Bonnets, silk, plush, Leghorn, and a variety of other Bonnets, black & fancy Ostridge feathers, artificial flowers, dress caps, gloves, silk cords and tassels, thread, boss, worsted cravats, tambour needles, oiled silk hat covers, morocco caps for children, and a large assortment of fancy ribbons.

The subscriber has also for sale, a cask of fresh limejuice, a large quantity of Cumberland cotton of the best quality; stone ware, castings, country linen and sugar; old whiskey, best quality fiddle strings, several large trunks; tary, rosin, grass and garden seeds.

DANIEL WHITE.

Lexington, main street, April 28, 1810.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLENGER respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquelico and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

N.B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

May 8th, 1809.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,
WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N.B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

if

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.
GRATEFUL for the encouragement hitherto received, and solicitous for its continuance, Mrs. Lockwood presents her acknowledgements to her friends, and informs them and the public, that her Academy is open for the reception of young ladies either as boarders or day scholars.

From the liberal patronage she has received, during her residence in Lexington, she has been induced to conclude her method beneficial.—She therefore deems it only necessary to assure those who may honor her with their confidence that her most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to render them every satisfaction.

* Her terms continue as heretofore.

Lexington April 16th, 1810. (41c0t3w)

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N.B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To incorporate a company for making certain Turnpike roads in the district of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, George W. P. Custis, Thomas Fenwick, John Tayloe, Samuel Harrison Smith, Daniel Brent, Daniel Rapine, Frederick May, Elias B. Caldwell, William Brent, James D. Barry & John Law, be and they are hereby appointed & constituted a board of commissioners, a majority of whom to constitute a quorum with full power to receive and enter in such book or books, as they may deem proper, by themselves or by their agent's subscriptions for raising a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, for the purpose of opening, graveling and improving the following roads in the district of Columbia, to wit: One road from the boundary line of the city of Washington, to the boundary line of the district of Columbia, in the most direct and practicable route from the Capitol to Baltimore. One road from the boundary line of the city of Washington, to the boundary line of the district of Columbia, in the most direct and practicable route from the Capitol to Montgomery court-house; and one road from the western extremity of the causeway leading from Alexander's island to the boundary line of the district of Columbia, in the most direct and practicable route towards the Little river turnpike road, in the state of Virginia. The times, places and manner of receiving and entering subscriptions, and the manner of authenticating powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing authorizing subscriptions, to be made by any person or persons, in the name of any other person or persons, to be ascertained by said board of commissioners, and duly advertised in such gazettes or public prints, as they may deem expedient: Provided, That no subscription shall be received, unless the sum of ten dollars be first paid into the hands of such agent or other person, as said commissioners may authorize to receive it.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when any number of persons shall have subscribed one hundred and fifty shares or more of the said stock, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may, and when the whole number of shares aforesaid shall be subscribed, shall give notice in some newspaper, printed in the district of Columbia, of a time and place to be by them appointed for the subscribers to proceed to organize the said corporation, at which time and place the said subscribers, by a majority of votes to be delivered by ballots in person, or by proxy duly authorized, shall elect one president and four directors, to conduct the business of said company for one year, and until other such officers shall be chosen in their places; and at that or any subsequent legal meeting of stockholders, may make such rules, orders & regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, as shall be necessary for the well being of the affairs of said company: Provided always, That no stockholder shall, in person or by proxy, have more than twenty five votes at any election, or in determining any question arising at such meeting, whatever number of shares he or she may hold; and each stockholder, in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him or her held, not exceeding said number, and all persons who may then be, or thereafter may become the actual holders or proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same, or as the legal representative, successors or assignees, of such subscribers, shall become one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name & style of the "President, Directors and Company of the Columbia turnpike roads;" and by the said name shall have perpetual succession, and all the privileges incident to a corporation & shall be capable of taking and holding their said capital stock, & the increase & profits thereof, and of enlarging the same by new subscriptions, if such enlargement shall be found necessary to fulfill the intent of this act, and of purchasing, taking and holding to them, and their successors and assigns in fee simple, or for any lesser estate, all such lands, tenements, hereditaments and estate, real and personal, as shall be necessary and useful to them in the prosecution of their works, and of suing and being sued, of having a common seal, the same bearing and altering at pleasure, and of doing all and every other matter and thing concerning the subject aforesaid, which a corporation or body politic, may lawfully do.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall meet on the first Monday in January in every year, at such place as shall be fixed by their bye-laws, for the purpose of choosing such officers as aforesaid for the ensuing year, in manner aforesaid, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by the president & directors aforesaid, at which annual or special meetings, they shall have full power & authority to do & perform any act by law allowed, and pertaining to the affairs of said company; and the president and directors for the time being, shall hold their offices till others shall be appointed in their places, and the said corporation shall not be deemed to be dissolved, by reason of any defect of officers, but if it should happen that there should be no president or directors competent to call a meeting of stockholders, the same may be called by any stockholder, for the purpose of electing such officers, giving thirty days notice of the time and place of such meeting, by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city of Washington.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall procure printed certificates for all the shares of said stock, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the president, to each person for every share by him or her subscribed and held, which certificate shall be transferable, at his or her pleasure, in person or by attorney, in the presence of the president clerk or treasurer, of said company, who shall witness the same, subject however to all payments due or to grow due thereupon, and the assignee holding any such certificate, having caused the assignment to be entered in a book of the company to be kept for that purpose, shall be a member of said company, and for every certificate by him held, shall be entitled to one share in the capital stock and estate of said company; and if any stockholder, after thirty days public notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Washington, of the time & place appointed for the payment of any portion or

dividend of the sum subscribed in said stock, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the time so appointed, the share or shares on which such delinquency has taken place may be sold at public auction, and transferred by them to any person or persons, willing to purchase for such price as can be obtained; or in case any proprietor shall fail to pay any instalment which shall be duly assessed, such instalment or any part thereof that shall remain deficient or unpaid, may be recovered of the person or persons, so failing to pay, by warrant from a justice of the peace, if the amount shall not exceed twenty dollars, & if the sum so due shall exceed twenty dollars, the same may be recovered by motion, in the name of the said company, on ten days notice, in any court of record in the county or district where the debtor may be found, or by action at law in the usual course of judicial proceedings, at the option of the said president and directors; and in all such warrants, motions, or actions the certificate of the clerk or accounting officer of the said company shall be conclusive evidence of the defendant's being a member of the company, and prima facie evidence of the amount due on the share or shares held by such defendant.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors shall meet at such times and places as shall be agreed upon for transacting their business; at which meeting, any three members shall form a quorum, and in the absence of the president may choose a chairman, and shall keep minutes of all their transactions, fairly entered in a book; and a quorum being met, they shall have full power and authority to appoint a treasurer and all other officers necessary or convenient, and agree with and appoint all such surveyors, indentured, artists, or other agents as they shall judge necessary to carry on the intended works, and to fix their salaries, wages or compensation; to direct and order the times, manner, & proportions, when and in which the stockholders shall pay monies due on their respective shares; to draw orders on the treasurer for all monies due from the said company, and generally to do and transact all such other matters, acts and things as by the bye-laws, rules and regulations of said company shall be required or permitted.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That upon application of the said president and directors of the said company to the circuit court of the district of Columbia, or to the judges thereof out of court, the said court or the judges, or any two of the judges thereof out of court, shall appoint three commissioners not interested in any of the lands through which either of the said roads may be laid out, nor interested in the stock of the company hereby created, not in the stock of any other turnpike company, who shall each receive from the said president directors & company two dollars for every day they shall respectively be actually necessarily employed in or about the affairs of the said company. And each of the said commissioners before he proceeds to act as such, shall take and subscribe an oath or solemn affirmation, in the presence of a justice of the peace "That he will well, faithfully and impartially, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and without unnecessary delay, execute and perform all the duties required of him as a commissioner, under the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled 'An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the district of Columbia;'—which oaths or affirmations so subscribed and certified by the justice in whose presence they shall be severally taken and subscribed, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said circuit court, & enrolled among the land records of the county of Washington. And the said commissioners or any two of them being qualified as aforesaid shall upon the request of the said president and directors cause to be surveyed, laid out, ascertained, described and marked, by certain notes and bounds, each of the aforesaid turnpike roads, described in the first section of this act, not less than sixty-six feet in breadth, in such routes, tracts or courses for the same respectively as in the best of their judgment will combine shortest of distance with the most convenient ground, and the smallest expense of money; and for this purpose it shall be lawful for them and such agents, assistants, servants, or attendants they may think proper to employ, to enter upon any of the lands through or near which the said roads or either of them, may be laid out; having first given twenty days public notice, in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington, of the time and place of their entering on the said business of surveying and laying out each road respectively. And if any proprietor of any part of the lands, through which either of the said roads may be laid out, shall require compensation for so much of his or her said lands as may be occupied by the said roads or either of them or shall claim damages for or on account of the opening or laying out the said roads, or either of them, through his or her land, and if the said president and directors cannot agree with such proprietor respecting the same, then the said commissioners, at the request of either party, shall appoint a day and place to hear and decide upon such claim, and the amount of such compensation and damages which such proprietor shall be entitled to receive from the said president, directors and company, therefor, first giving twenty days notice to the adverse party, his or her agent or attorney in fact, or other legal representative, if either shall be within the district of Columbia; and if the party so notified shall fail to attend, or if the party shall be an infant under age, non compos mentis, feme covert, or absent out of the district of Columbia, & have no known agent or legal representative therein, then the said commissioners may proceed ex parte to hear and decide the same; and the award of them or any two of them, made in writing, signed by them or any two of them shall by them be returned to the office of the clerk of the said court for the county of Washington, within ten days after such hearing, and a copy thereof shall, within ten days after such return, be served upon such of the parties as are resident in the district of Columbia; and if such award be not at the session of the said circuit court, in the county of Washington next after such return of the said award to the clerk's office, be set aside on account of fraud or partiality in the said commissioners, the same shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and shall be recorded by the said clerk; and the sum so awarded being paid to the said clerk for the use of the person entitled to receive the same, the said land mentioned and described in the said award, shall and may be taken and occupied as a turnpike road.

and public highway for ever. And the said commissioners upon completing the said survey of the said roads, or either of them, shall return a plat and certificate of such survey to the said clerk, and the same being accepted by the said clerk, shall be recorded by the said clerk, and thereupon the road so laid out shall be taken, used and occupied as a turnpike road and public highway for ever; and the said president, directors and company may thereupon proceed to enter upon the same, and shall cause at least twenty-four feet in breadth throughout the whole length thereof to be made an artificial road, of stone, gravel or other hard substance of sufficient depth or thickness to secure a solid and firm road, with a surface as smooth as the materials will admit, and so nearly level, that it shall in no case rise or fall more than an angle of four degrees with a horizontal line, and the said road shall hereafter be kept in good and perfect repair; and wheresoever upon the said roads any bridge shall be deemed necessary the same shall be built of sound and suitable materials. And in case either of the said commissioners should die or refuse to act or become incapacitated, or should be removed by the court for misconduct, the said court may appoint another in his place and when in the opinion of the said president and directors either of the said roads shall be completed to the extent of twenty-four feet in breadth, the same shall be examined by the said commissioners or any two of them and if in the opinion of them or any two of them the said road should have been completed to the extent of at least twenty-four feet in breadth, according to the meaning of this act they shall certify the same to the said circuit court or the judges thereof out of court, and their certificate being accepted by the said court or any two judges thereof, and recorded, the said president and directors shall and may thereafter erect and fix such and so many gates and turnpikes, not exceeding two upon and across each of the said roads, as shall be necessary and sufficient to collect the tolls herein after granted to the said company, and it shall be lawful for them to appoint such and so many toll-gatherers as they shall deem necessary to collect and receive of and from all and every person and persons using the said road or roads, the tolls and rates hereinafter mentioned, and to stop any person or persons, riding, leading or driving any horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, sulky, chair, chaise, phaeton, coach, cart, wagon, sleigh, sled, or any carriage of burden or pleasure from passing through the said gates, until the said tolls shall be paid, that is to say: For the whole distance in length of the whole of the said roads, and so in proportion as near as may be, for any less distance within the district of Columbia, viz: for every score of sheep, twenty cents; for every score of hogs, twenty cents; for every score of cattle, forty cents; and so in proportion for any greater or less number; for every horse or mule with a rider, twelve and an half cents; for every stage and wagon and two horses, thirty cents; for every carriage last mentioned with four horses, forty cents; for every led or driven horse or mule, six cents; for every sulky, chair, chaise or carriage of pleasure with two wheels and one horse, twenty cents; for every coach, chaise, phaeton, or chaise with four wheels and two horses, thirty-seven and an half cents; for any of the said carriages last mentioned with four horses, fifty cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sums according to the number of wheels and horses in proportion aforesaid; for every sled or sleigh used as a carriage of pleasure, twelve and an half cents for each horse drawing the same; for every sled or sleigh used as a carriage of burden, eight cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon whose wheels do not exceed four inches in breadth, twelve and an half cents for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon whose wheels shall exceed in breadth four inches and not exceed seven inches, six cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than seven inches & not more than ten inches, five cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than ten inches and not exceed twelve inches, four cents for every horse drawing the same. And that all such carriages as aforesaid, to be drawn by oxen in the whole, or partly by oxen, or to be drawn by mules in whole or partly, two oxen shall be estimated as equal to one horse in charging all the aforesaid tolls, and every mule as equal to one horse. And it shall be also the duty of the said commissioners after hearing all parties to decide and award what proportion of the cost already incurred of making the causeway from Alexander's island to the main land, and of the road from the said causeway to the West end of Washington Bridge, shall be paid by the president, directors and company of the Columbia turnpike roads, to the president and directors of the Washington and Alexandria turnpike company, and also in what proportion the former company shall contribute and pay towards the future repairs and improvements of the said causeway and roads; and the award of the said commissioners, or any two of them so made, shall be returned to the office of the clerk of the said court for the county of Washington, and being accepted by the said court and recorded shall be, final and conclusive.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where stone, gravel, earth or sand shall be necessary for making or repairing either of the said roads, and the said president, directors and company of the Columbia turnpike roads, cannot agree for the same with the owner thereof, then upon application by the said president and directors or any person authorized by them to any one of the judges of the said circuit court, he may, if he see cause, by warrant under his hand and seal, command the marshal of the said district to summon a jury of thirteen disinterested persons, qualified to serve as petit jurors in the said circuit court, to meet at the place where such materials may be, on some day not more than ten days after the date of such warrant, and to give the other party five days' notice of the said time and place, if such party be found within the district of Columbia; and if any of the said jurors should fail to attend at the said time and place, the marshal may immediately summon takersmen in the place of those who are absent, and shall administer an oath to the said jurors and takersmen as the case may be, justly and impartially to value the said materials, and to assess the damage which the owner thereof shall sustain by the taking thereof by the said president, directors and company of the Columbia turnpike roads; which valuation and assessment of damages made by the said jurors, or a majority of them shall be signed by the said marshal, and the jurors, or so many of them as shall agree thereto, and be returned by the marshal to the said clerk of the said court for the county of Washington to be by him recorded, and shall be conclusive between the parties; and a copy thereof shall be delivered to each of the parties, who may be resident in the district, and the sum so awarded and assessed being paid to the said clerk of the said court, for the use of the party entitled thereto, the said president and directors may proceed to take and carry away the said materials so valued for the purposes aforesaid. And the said

president, directors and company, shall pay the said marshal five dollars for his service in summoning and impaneling the said jury, and taking and returning the said inquest, and two dollars to each of the jurors so sworn.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of ascertaining the weight, that may be drawn along the said road, in any cart, wagon or any carriage of burden, it shall and may be lawful, for the said president, managers and company to erect and establish scales and weights at or near such and so many of the gates erected, or to be erected in pursuance of this act, as they may think proper, and where there may seem reasonable cause, to inspect, that any cart, wagon or other carriage of burden, carries a greater weight than is or shall be by law allowable, it shall be lawful for the toll-gatherers, or other persons in their service or employment, to prevent the same from passing such gate or turnpike, until such cart, wagon, or carriage of burden, shall be drawn into the fixed or erected scales at or near any such gate or turnpike, & the weight or burden drawn therein ascertained by weighing; and if the person or persons driving, or having care or charge of any such cart, wagon or other carriage of burden, shall refuse to drive the same into any such scales for the purpose aforesaid, the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit and pay to the said president, managers and company, any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than eight dollars, to be recovered in the manner herein after mentioned.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be four inches, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight thereon than three tons; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seven inches or being six inches or more shall roll at least ten inches, shall be drawn along the said road, with more than eight tons; that no cart or other carriage with two wheels, the same breadth of wheels as the wagons aforesaid, shall be drawn along the said road with more than half the burden or weight aforesaid; and if any cart, wagon or carriage of burden whatsoever, shall be drawn along the said road, with a greater weight than is hereby allowed, the excess of burden shall be three hundred weight or upwards, shall forfeit and pay four times the customary tolls for the use of the company: *Provided always*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said company by their bye-laws, to alter any or all the regulations herein contained respecting the burdens or carriages to be drawn over the said road, and to substitute other regulations, if upon experiment such alteration shall be found conducive to the public good: *Provided nevertheless*, That such regulations shall not lessen the burdens of carriages above described.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors of the said company shall keep, or cause to be kept, fair and just accounts of all monies to be received by them from the said commissioners, first herein named, and from the stockholders or subscribers to the said undertaking, on account of their several subscriptions or shares, and of all monies by them to be expended, in the prosecution of their said work, and shall once, at least, in every year, submit such accounts to a general meeting of the stockholders, until the said road shall be completed, and until all the costs, charges and expenses of effecting the same shall be fully liquidated, paid and discharged, and if upon such liquidation, or whenever the whole capital stock of the said company shall be nearly expended, it shall be found that the said capital stock will not be sufficient to complete the said roads, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the said stockholders being convened according to the provisions of this act, or their bye-laws and rules, to increase the amount to be paid on the shares from time to time to such extent as shall be necessary to accomplish the work, and to demand and receive the increased amount so to be required on such shares in like manner and under the like penalties as are herein before provided for the original payments or as shall be provided by their bye laws.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors shall also keep, or cause to be kept, just and true accounts of all monies to be received by their several collectors of tolls at the turnpike gates on the said roads, and shall make and declare a half yearly dividend of the clear profits and income thereof, all contingent costs and charges being first deducted, among all the holders of said stock, and shall publish the half yearly dividend aforesaid in some newspaper printed in the district of Columbia, and at the time and place when and where the same will be paid, and shall cause the same to be paid accordingly.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation, to keep the said roads, as they are respectively completed, in good repair; and if in neglect of their said duty, the said corporation shall at any time suffer the said roads to be out of repair, so as to be unsafe or inconvenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be presented for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof, to pay to the United States a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall also be responsible for all damages which may be sustained by any person or persons in consequence of such want of repair, to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case in any court competent to try the same: *Provided always and it is further enacted*, That whenever the net proceeds of tolls collected on said roads shall amount to a sum sufficient to reimburse the capital which shall be expended in the purchase of such land and making said roads, and twelve per cent. interest per annum thereon, to be ascertained by the circuit court of the U. States, in and for the district of Columbia, the same shall become free roads, and tolls shall be no longer collected thereon; and said company shall annually make returns to said circuit court of the amount of the tolls collected, and of their necessary expenses so as to enable said circuit court to determine when said tolls shall cease.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, riding in, or driving any carriage of any kind, or leading, riding or driving any horses, sheep, hogs, or any kind of cattle whatever, on said road, shall pass through any private gate, bars or fence, or over any toll gate under any pretended privilege or exemption, to which he or she, or they may not be entitled, or do any act or thing with intent to lessen or evade the tolls for passing through the gates established under this act, such person or persons, for every such offence shall forfeit to the said president and directors, not less than three nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, with costs, in the same manner that small debts are

recoverable: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for the company to ask, demand or receive from or for persons living on or adjacent to the said roads, who may have occasion to pass by said road upon the ordinary business relating to their farm, so far as the limits of the same may extend on the roads respectively, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they may pass from one part to another part thereof, any toll for passing on or by either of the said turnpikes.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
April 20, 1810.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

SPEECH OF
Richard M. Johnson, upon reducing the army and navy of the United States; delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States; on Monday, the 15th of April.

Mr. Speaker—I did not intend to express a sentiment upon this subject, when I entered the house this morning; but the sentiments expressed by others have made it my duty. I am in favor of reducing the army and navy upon the lowest peace establishment, and shall not hesitate to give that vote this day upon this principle—that Congress has refused to use the army and navy for the only legitimate purpose for which they could be increased; that is, in vindication of our rights; and in avenging the insults of France and Great Britain.

The army and navy are not in themselves any resistance to foreign aggression, unless you use them. We commenced a system of resistance against our foreign enemies worthy the cause of freedom—the system of embargo and non-intercourse; and we resolved that when we abandoned the system of commercial restrictions, we would resort to resistance by force. Hence the necessity of increasing the army and navy: and under a just conviction that the honor of the nation required preparation to meet a state of war, many voted for this additional force. But we are about to abandon commercial restrictions, and we have utterly refused to use force for the purposes of protection, and still we are required to keep up the army and navy. Unless you use them, the army and navy, in time of peace, are engines of oppression, and beyond an economical peace establishment they are inadmissible. Expenses are incurred for no valuable purpose, but the consequences are mischievous. We shall want a few despatch vessels and a few soldiers to guard the Indian frontiers and to keep in order the fortifications on the sea board: the balance is useless, and in fact, pernicious. Will the people of the United States in time of peace pay six millions of dollars for armies and navies annually; which you permit to sleep in camp, and pass the idle hours in a frigate, while the deep wounds inflicted upon this once happy country are fresh bleeding? If this army and navy were used in co-operation with other force for the advantage of the people, the six millions would be nothing; it would not raise a murmur; at least not with those who would expend millions for defence, but would not pay a cent for tribute. It would not therefore be the expense alone that should induce me to disband the army and dismantle the navy. Why did not the people complain of the armies and the expenses of the revolution? The object was glorious! the attainment was valuable! Why did not the people complain of the army and the expense incurred by employing it against the Indians after the treaty of '83? Because the honor, the safety, the independence of the nation demanded it. Why were the armies and navies under the federal administration unpopular? Because the people did not see the necessity of such forces. They thought, and correctly too, that war had been provoked with France (at that time thought to be fighting for independence) for the purpose of British alliance; and with this parade and expense, our rights at home were abridged, and the political institutions of the country threatened. Why have not the people complained of the increase of the army and navy under the last years of Mr. Jefferson's administration? Because they believed one should have been sent to the Canadas, and the other to drive smuggling vessels from our waters; and the only complaint made is, that we have failed to use the physical force of the nation to chastise the aggressions of other nations. To our humiliation and everlasting degradation, we have refused to use the means in our power to induce foreign nations to do us justice. I will not make that melancholy situation worse by keeping an army and navy at the expense of six millions, which must drive us to the necessity of taxing the people, or of increasing the debt of the revolution. I want neither armies nor navies in time of peace.

The annals of human nature have not given to the world the sad example of a nation so powerful, so free, so intelligent, so jealous of their rights, and at the same time so grossly insulted, so materially injured, under such extraordinary forbearance. I have preferred a strong system of commercial restriction. I know it would be efficacious if enforced. But if this will not do, rather than submit one moment to the tyranny and oppression of France and Great Britain, I would vote for a positive and unequivocal declaration of war against both powers. We are able to maintain our independence against the combined powers of the world; and were we not, the whole world is combined against us, and submission would not alter our situation. The people will not submit to be colonized and give up their independence. This is their motto; they will teach it to the rising generation, and it will remain as long as memory itself. War should be the last sad resort; but war rather than submission. I will be satisfied with any measure that will hold up honorable resistance to foreign foes, but less I will not agree to.

Negotiation! This is in our way. I am willing to try negotiation until all are satisfied, if we can in the mean time keep up a system of honorable opposition to the pretensions of the naval powers of Europe. But I will not submit to foreign insult, abandon my country's rights, and then knock at the door of negotiation and humbly ask admittance. It must be effectually opened upon reciprocal dispositions, or I never would intrude upon their mercy. I expect nothing however from negotiation. I have no faith in the promises of kings or emperors. I will no longer confide in the justice of nations, who feel power and forget right. I must see the act and deed signed, sealed and delivered, before I shall ever believe in its obligatory force. We still wait for negotiation—we wait in vain. I consider negotiation as closed. How long shall we expect and depend upon negotiation? Shall we be forever amused with this fascinating charm until our chains are forged? Shall we never awake to our situation? We are prevented from asserting the rights of this nation by the pendency of negotiation: I will wait no longer, nor build my hopes upon such expectations. I would take measures which should furnish some in-

ducement for negotiation, and then we should have it; but never, so long as we invite aggression by submission.

Bonaparte talks through his minister of the sacredness of neutral rights in the same moment that they are prostrated by his lawless power. He declares that his decrees will remain in force as long as the British orders, or the same policy with those orders. England has declared that her system will not be abandoned as to the United States but upon certain conditions which would be a literal as well as practical surrender of our independence. This is our situation, and every arrival from Europe brings accounts of new distresses and provocations, yet still we are waiting the news from Europe. What strange infatuation has seized upon the human mind? Expect justice from those whose justice is power! What inducement have foreign nations to cease their nefarious aggressions? Is it because we have receded from the ground of resistance which was assumed by Congress? Will they cease because they have grown rich upon the spoils of our property and the plunder of our commerce? Let us remember the false and depend upon ourselves. Providence has never withdrawn her guardian care from the only country which holds out to the unfortunate of every climate a place of refuge and rest. Let us look to ourselves; let us unite; let us dismiss our fears. The danger apprehended is ideal—then why tremble and look dismayed? I fear neither the conscripts of Napoleon nor the British navy; they may injure, but cannot enslave us. Promises will do no longer—reparation only can atone. We all agree that our wrongs cannot be aggravated—all say we have just cause of hostility—that at this moment France and Great Britain have decrees in force, which regulate at their pleasure the exportation of our own produce—the produce of our own soil and labor. This being admitted, let me ask whether this nation is able and willing to vindicate her own honor and maintain her inherent rights against foreign encroachment? The people are able and willing—who will deny it? To say otherwise is an unfounded calumny on the American people.

A republican government is the strongest government in the world: it is founded upon principles of affection, virtue, intelligence, wisdom and self preservation. I never will consent to purchase British or Gallic friendship: it would make them look upon us with contempt—they would despise us for the want of union and energy. And what need we expect from submission? This will not satisfy tyrants. No sir! They will chastise you for the very act of submission. Do they press us for the sole satisfaction, of seeing a great republic humbled? They are actuated by other motives—the motives of gain and plunder. But it is said we cannot fight the whole world. Then let us tell France and Great Britain to continue their spoliation until they make a treaty with each other—or until one nation will agree to forbear while we fight the other; and when we have proved successful, we must then invite the other to open combat. Others say we must not interfere in the European wars—the two warring powers are a good counterpoise. This is complaisance indeed, to say to those who are trampling upon us—We will not resist until you fight it out, and so soon as you have ended the conflict, we will fight you single handed.

I am not astonished at any doctrine now-a-days, or I should be at this. In my opinion, the circumstance of our having to resist the insults of both nations, is not at all unpropitious. I had rather be at war with both nations while engaged with each other, than fight either nation single handed. But some are afraid of a British, some of a French alliance. There is no necessity for either, nor would I ever enter into such alliance. If we should be drawn into the war, we should have to fight for our own rights, and never enter into any arrangement that would bind the United States to keep up the war one single moment after we should have received satisfaction.

But look to the papers from England. There is no danger of war. We want nothing but justice, and were we to demand it in a tone that would convince England war would be the result of its being longer withheld, we should receive justice in twenty-four hours. So with France—nothing is wanting but firmness. In England, members of parliament say they cannot maintain a war with the United States at this period. England and France have generally pressed us at the same time; as one advances, so does the other, and as we take firm measures, they both recede, and when we temporise they advance. This should teach us wisdom. Let it never be recorded upon the journals of this house that the people are unable or unwilling to maintain at any hazard, their character, their rights and independence. The records may be stained with such a vote, but that will not make it true. We are afraid to trust ourselves, and we pretend that we are afraid to trust the people. My hopes have rested and always will rest upon the people; they constitute my last hope. We may disgrace ourselves by our acts, but the people will rise in the majesty of their strength, and the world will be interested in the spectacle: we ourselves should venerate the firmness we could not imitate. A people who might have avoided a seven years' bloody war if they had consented to pay a contribution—a tax of three pence upon a pound of tea—there is not a disk in the character of such a people to make us despond. Armed with ridicule and the cries of alarm, the opposition have driven us from every honorable ground heretofore assumed, and we are at the end of the session upon the brink of submission; the nation is represented as a sick child crying after foreign commerce and unable to forbear or suffer. If it is restrictions on commerce, and we are told that we cannot make money enough—speak of war, and we are told of its horrors—but we are not told at the same time of the value of independence and the injuries we have sustained: that would not answer the purpose—the balance would not sink in favor of such considerations. Our weakness—this is a theme of constant declamation. Our childhood; our want of nerve, men and money; an exhausted treasury; our gun boats, torpedoes, and even our army and navy are all brought up as reasons for submission, passive obedience, and non-resistance. With union, we have every thing; we have citizens, and they are soldiers; we have freemen, and they have spirit; we have statesmen, and they have patriotism; we have officers, and they have wisdom and valor; we have fortifications, arms, and munitions of war; our resources are inexhaustible, and unparalleled in any age or country. The secretary of the treasury in his report to Congress of December 10, 1808, in speaking of the resources of the revenue, says, that a revenue derived solely from duties on exports, though impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient during long intervals of peace not only to defray current expenses, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war; and that no taxes, direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated in the case of hostilities carried on against the two

great belligerent powers. In his letter to the committee of ways and means, upon the same subject, this session, he says, the proceeds of the public lands would alone, slowly perhaps, but certainly, extinguish a much greater debt than the United States have at now in their power to create. With these two distinct sources of revenue, we are told of our poverty, and want of resources. The secretary of the treasury has pointed out the ways and means, and it belongs to us to use them with discretion, or not to use them at all.

I will not go back for causes to justify a system of resistance. I would not go back to past events, and I would leave out of the question, if gentlemen wish it, the burning our vessels on the high seas—the confiscation of our property in port—the imprisonment of our citizens—the murder of Pierce—the attack upon the Chesapeake—the impressment of our seamen; and still I should find cause to justify the most energetic measures against France and Great Britain—I mean the orders and decrees. It was proven by a member from New York, who got his information from the treasury reports, that the blockading orders of England, at this time, would injure our trade and our citizens to the amount of upwards of thirty millions of dollars annually; and the decrees of France upwards of eighteen millions. The whole wealth of the nation is crowded out from an honorable and profitable market. The honorable course is as evident to nations as to individuals; it is as important to the body politic as to the citizen, and you might as well endeavor to convince me that an individual, because he is surrounded with wealth, and in a house adorned with this hall is, with crimson curtains, would feel justified in having his character assailed, and his rights attacked, without the least obligation to defend the one or the other, as to attempt to prove that as we are rich and happy as a nation, we should permit foreign powers to treat us with indignity, and trample under foot our most valuable rights.

We have three courses before us. To maintain our rights, maritime and territorial, by force, by letters of marque and reprisal, and drive our enemies from North America—to meet the invasion of our rights by commercial restriction—or to remain at home in Chinese policy. I would take either course rather than permit the despotism of foreign nations to regulate our commerce or our internal concerns.

If we are determined to have commerce at all events, I shall be satisfied with an honorable and rigid system of restriction against the belligerents. It would be as powerful as armies and navies, and more so if we have love of country sufficient to enforce it—but if that fails us, I am for using the sword and the musket, rather than suffer our flag to be dishonored, our sovereignty derided, and our exports regulated by a foreign despot. The citizen shall never seek protection, and obtain a licence from a foreign government to carry American products to market, with my consent. This nation shall not be so much dishonored. Before I would allow a traffic so dishonorable, I would pass a law making it highly penal to raise the flag of the United States three miles from our shores. If we will have commerce, disgrace shall not go hand and hand with it.

I have confined myself to the injury now existing; the regulation or exclusion of our lawful trade from market by the decrees of the belligerents. As to past injuries, we are told they are forgotten—they are blotted from the memory, and we should not resent them; on account of their antiquity our resentment has cooled. And is it true that these abominable outrages of only yesterday are of such ancient date that the memory of man runs not to the contrary? I do not believe that these outrages are forgotten, by the people, nor are they willing to pass them without atonement. And are we never to resent injuries unless the whole nation is in a passion and boiling over with indignation? A wise nation should never adopt a measure from the impulse of passion and resentment alone. We should exercise reflection and prudence—we should act as brave and intelligent people—we should view the injury—examine its nature and extent, and its consequences if permitted to pass with impunity. If the consequences of acquiescence would be disastrous, we should then determine on a proper redress, and meet any danger without calculation or dismay. What measures would smite this house? Neither navigation laws nor commercial restrictions will do. Driving Great Britain from North America and granting letters of marque and reprisal will not do. Conveying merchant vessels to legal ports in opposition to French decrees, and English paper blockades will not do. Arm your merchantment? No. Encourage domestic manufactures and internal improvements, open roads and canals and facilitate internal commerce? No. But when a Berlin, Milan or Bayonne decree is enforced against us, say—Bonaparte is fighting for the liberty of the seas. When orders in council have blockaded the world from our just commerce, say—Great Britain is fighting for her existence, and against French dominion. When our vessels are burned, our property confiscated and our citizens confined, say—we must not provoke this man. When our senators are held in the chains of slavery by British impressments, to the amount of thousands, let us say—they are mistaken for British subjects. When a Pierce is killed, say—his murderer has been brought to trial. When a national vessel is attacked, say—the outrage is disavowed. When a solemn arrangement is disavowed, say—the minister violated his instructions. And when the President is insulted, let us justify the foreign minister.

The history of French and British aggression, the history of our own measures, the experience particularly of three or four years past, prove, that we have nothing to hope or fear from either belligerent, and that we have no inducement left to make any sacrifices to procure British or Gallic friendship. The partial non-importation—the interdiction of British armed vessels by proclamation—the embargo—the non-intercourse—the dismissal of Jackson; were to be causes of pretex for war; and a declaration of war has not been made. When defeated in Spain, England relaxed. When Bonaparte was repulsed near Vienna, he relented. There is no danger of war so long as we permit the plunder of our commerce, nor would any danger exist if we were resolved upon a firm vindication of our rights. This is evidence that no sacrifice is necessary on our part to conciliate the friendship of our foreign enemies, or to avoid war. And with this evidence before us, it seems to me that if the British navy could burn the sea board, in the Passama-

qually to Orleans, and we had an army on the borders of Canada; expressions of sorrow on her part, and a promise of satisfaction, would be sufficient to induce us to withdraw our forces, and stay the hand of vengeance. But we are waiting for European intelligence! Let us examine this feverish state of the public mind—let us retrospect this chapter of accidents, and see what we have gained by it. Nothing but disappointment.

There is always one uniform rule of enquiry—what news from Europe? The Spanish patriots, what progress are they making under the banners of Ferdinand the 7th? The British have sent an expedition to Spain in aid of the cause. The combined forces of Spain and England are defeated by Bonaparte, but another coalition is formed on the continent against Napoleon. The Archduke Charles is to oppose him with immense forces. Good news? Bonaparte has been repulsed near Vienna, surrounded in an enemy's country—good must come of this! But the next mail brings an account of the defeat of the Austrians. Sad reverse! Good news again? The British cabinet is distracted—the members are quarrelling with each other—the king has declared he will not go to war with us because the President dismissed Jackson! And are we to take up our time in such enquiries as these? Are we to legislate upon the fluctuating events of Europe? I hope not. I trust we have done with the chapter of accidents. If we do not act more worthy the cause entrusted to us, we shall hear the indignant voice of an injured people. They have confidence in us, but abandon their rights, and your influence is no more. A system of tame acquiescence will soon make us feel the leaden hand of oppression. The sound of misery and the groans of distress, rather than the voice of joy, will be heard in the cottage of the farmer and the shop of the mechanic. During the session, we have often heard members oppose every measure of resistance, for fear war should be the result, and advert to the distresses of the revolution. Is the revolution brought up to prove that we should submit to foreign aggression? Does it prove that the independence achieved by that glorious struggle is not worth the money and blood which it cost? Does it prove that we should now yield up that independence, rather than oppose the encroachments of France and Great Britain.

In this discussion so unexpected, I have been hurried away, without intending so much to impose upon the patience of the house. I must therefore in justice to my own sense of duty, and the attention which has been manifested, cease to take up time in any further remarks on the subject.

LEXINGTON Oil Floor-Cloth Factory.

Messrs. LEVETT & SMITH have commenced manufacturing the Oil Floor-Cloths for rooms, passages, stairs, carriages, &c.

This manufactory, so essential to the interest and comfort of the citizens in the western states, they have no doubt will meet the approbation and encouragement of every true lover of his country.

These carpets are of the most durable and elegant kind, uniting every advantage. They will be made to come lower than any which can be imported into the western states, and as elegant; therefore they hope, that patriotic zeal which is so predominant in Kentucky will be the means of establishing a manufactory so desirable, and of such utility, on such a foundation as will in this particular make the western states independent of all other American or European markets.

Another benefit arising from an establishment of this kind is, that the consumption of cloth used for this purpose will increase the sales of hemp so that it will be an advantage to the farmers and manufacturers of that article as well as to the proprietors of this factory.

The beauty and durability of these carpets have brought them much into use in the northern, eastern, and southern states—where they are highly approved of for rooms, entries, carriages, &c. They are cool in summer, and most useful in winter, because they can be cleaned in long spells of rainy weather by washing them as you would the floor, whereas woolen carpets must remain wet & dirty during the bad weather—which not only damages the carpet, but is very injurious to the health of the family. The prices of carpets are as follows:—

A plain ground only, per sq. yard \$1 25
do. with border of one colour per
do. 1 50
do. figured and bordered with one colour do. 1 75
and for every additional colour do. 0 25
Worsted carpets or old blankets unfit for use, if neatly darned so as to be free from lumps and holes, grounded on one side and with ornaments, per sq. yd. 0 75.
These make a pleasant, neat, durable and economical carpet.

TERMS.

All carpets delivered, cash on delivery; or a negotiable note in the Kentucky Insurance Bank, or the Kentucky Branch Bank. Carpets made to fit recesses or of peculiar form, one half cash in advance with written directions.

As these carpets require a considerable time to harden properly, those who wish to have them will be pleased to make application immediately—as Messrs. Levett and Smith cannot do justice to themselves or purchasers by delivering a carpet in less time than nine or ten weeks. The time may appear long and tedious to many, but we can prove to our friends by referring to a Baltimore advertisement from a factory established there, that they cannot be made perfect in less time than we have observed.—Carpets to go by extensive land or water carriage will require a longer time to harden.

Those who furnish their own cloth will be allowed a drawback of 25 cents per sq. yd. the price of such cloth as is proper for carpets and is used in the factory.

There will be manufactured also at this Factory TARPOLEN for wagon covers and reels of spun yarn, intended for exportation, from the rope factories, down the river, which will be a perfect security against water. A sample of Carpeting and Tarpoleen may be seen at the factory.

Lexington, May, 26, 1810.

N. B. Also House and Sign Painting, Gilding, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, &c. will be executed in town and country in the neatest manner by Levett and Smith. They wish to hire a Negro Man for one, two or three years. A man who understands House Painting, who is sober and attentive to business, will meet with employment and liberal wages at the Lexington Oil Floor-Cloth Factory.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 29, 1810.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It was the custom of my predecessor to inform his patrons of the particular day on which he would cease to receive *Two Dollars* in discharge of their annual subscriptions. In conformity to a practice so liberal, I now give notice, that all payments which are made to me previous to the 15th day of June on this account, will be considered as having been paid in advance; but that all subscriptions remaining unsettled on that day will invariably be charged at the rate of *Three Dollars* per annum, as stipulated in the conditions, under which the KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published. It is sincerely speaking my wish that all my subscribers would avail themselves of this privilege. It will save them money, and be of service to me. The wants of the Printer are always great and pressing, and are particularly so in the present instance. Exclusive of the necessary and heavy expenses attendant upon a Newspaper establishment of this magnitude, other demands are to be cancelled of equal urgency; and it is from the support of the present patrons of the Kentucky Gazette (hitherto so liberally extended towards its editor) the whole were bottomed and expected to be met.

To such as comply with the present request, and to such as have already given evidence of their good wishes for punctuality, the most grateful acknowledgements are tendered,—and the most positive and sincere assurance is now given, that neither pains nor exertions shall be spared to maintain that character, for early and correct and useful intelligence, which the Kentucky Gazette has invariably maintained, & to make it a paper deserving of the public support and patronage.

THOMAS SMITH.

It appears that the frigate John Adams has not yet arrived.

It is stated that Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton has relinquished the command of the army to Col. Cushing, and is about to retire to the eastward, for the benefit of his health.

The Philadelphia Gazette says, "Admiral Cochran has discharged all the American seamen serving under impressment in the squadron off Guadeloupe."

To the Electors of the 5th Congressional District.

The appointment of Mr. Howard to the office of Governor of Louisiana, occasions a vacancy in the 11th Congress, to fill which I am a candidate. I have some time since declared my intentions, but, as the District embraces several counties, extensive and populous, it would be impracticable for me, in any short time, to notify all of you by personal communication. I therefore address you in this way, that my pretensions being generally understood, those voters who are unacquainted with me may have time to inform themselves of my qualifications and political character. If, upon enquiry, I should be found worthy the place I solicit, and should be honored with your confidence, I shall, under the guidance of those principles that have hitherto regulated my conduct, advance to the station assigned me, and with the most ardent zeal to promote your interest, shall, to the best of my abilities, endeavor to discharge the duties of a representative.

Respectfully your

Fellow Citizen,

W. T. BARRY.

Lexington, 25th May, 1810.

We are authorised to state, that Hubbard Taylor, Esq. declines being a candidate for this district, to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Howard.

Reporter

[Our female correspondent in the subsequent communication, certainly wishes to satirize and ridicule the prevalent fashion of the day, of tatting and intermeddling with other people's concerns; for which it has been remarked (improperly we hope) the ladies of Lexington are proverbially notorious. We cannot however evince so great a want of gallantry, as to refuse admittance to her essay, tho' she may be in earnest; nor do we admit the practice to be peculiar to the Ladies.]

To the editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. PRINTER.

I embrace this opportunity with pleasure to inform you, that societies for the purpose of diffusing knowledge, are not confined alone to the male inhabitants of Lexington. Some of our ladies, whose minds like those of Franklin, Rittenhouse and Newton, are ever engaged

in expanding the powers of the intellect, have associated themselves into a society with a view to preserve from oblivion, the conduct, deportment and observations of our citizens.

The plan proposed, I think a very good one, viz: each individual, performs the office of *recording secretary*, and at every meeting, each member furnishes her notes, with her own comments. In this way the secrets of the beau and his mistress, of the nurse and maid (not to say any thing of the many valuable communications from other quarters) will be correctly preserved, whilst they will be most beautifully embellished in the comments by imaginations, which surpass the utmost limits of material nature.

They invite a constant intercourse with all persons who have any curiosity to be informed; and will with pleasure receive information on the subject of party spirit, family pride, envy, slander, love, jealousy, matrimony and family quarrelling; also information respecting the fashions, the tales of servants, and indeed the whole circle of interesting matter is most respectfully craved by this inquisitive body. They propose to devote considerable time to the study of physiognomy, whereby, provided they only obtain the suspicions or conjectures of a member, they will, with as much confidence, unfold the whole complication of character, as Sir Isaac Newton inferred the invariable laws of nature from the falling of an apple. From the nature of this institution, you will readily suppose, Mr. Printer, that its members will be elevated to that scale of importance in society for which they have been long labouring, instead of being the mere *upper servants* of the household. Their extensive knowledge of the slanders, love-secrets, and business of every person within their neighbourhood will immediately command that importance to which they are so justly entitled.

Your obedient servant,

MARY WOOLSTONECROFT.

COMMUNICATION.

TO PREVENT STONE FRUIT FROM FALLING BEFORE IT IS RIPE.

The Curculio is an insect of the bug or beetle kind, which deposits its eggs in the tender fruit, where it is nourished, and by that means the species are perpetuated. Although this insect is furnished with wings, it is very reluctant in using them; and perhaps never employs them, but when compelled by necessity to migrate.

The Curculio delight most in the smooth skinned stone fruits,—such as Plumbs, Cherries, &c.—they ascend in swarms from the earth, crawl up the trees, & as the fruit advances puncture the skin and deposit their eggs; the fruit immediately becomes gummy, sickly, and shortly falls off;—to prevent which the following easy remedy will prove effectual.

RECIPE. As soon as your fruit trees are in blossom, take a list of cloth, or any other substance, and dip it in tar and tie it round the body of your tree; and from time to time supply the list with fresh tar, until your fruit is ripe. This will prevent the ascent of the insect, and thereby save the fruit.

Much fruit may now be saved by the above method, as not half the fruit is yet punctured; but before applying the tarred list, it would be well to dislodge those already on the tree by some means.

A CITIZEN.

Lexington, May 28, 1810.

* See the American Gardener's Calendar—page 136, 137.

OIL FLOOR CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

It is a proud satisfaction to us, that every day renders our country more independent of foreign aid, and conspicuous for improvements. The establishment of the Oil Floor Cloth Manufactory (see advertisement in to-day's paper) calls for the patriotic encouragement of our citizens. Messrs. Levett & Smith deserve great praise for furnishing us with so elegant and useful an article at the same prices for which they are manufactured in Philadelphia, without the expense and risk of carriage. We most sincerely wish those ingenious gentlemen success in their undertaking.

Reporter.

The trunk of Lieutenant John Miller, paymaster to the United States Army, for the Southern Districts, was cut from behind his sulkey on the 10th instant, near Augusta. It contained a large sum of money, the property of the U. S. chiefly in large bills of the Charleston and Savanna branches. Lieut. Miller offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the recovery of the money. We mention this with a faint hope that it may lead to the detection of the robbers, and the restoration of the property.—TIMES.

State of the U. States Army.

Mr. Newton, from the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the mortality which prevailed in the detachment of the army ordered for the defence of New-Orleans, made a long report, accompanied with various depositions and other papers. The report concludes as follows:

"The committee from a knowledge which they have acquired of the climate of New-Orleans and of the country surrounding it, and from the facts stated in the depositions are of opinion that the mortality in the detachment ordered to N. Orleans is to be ascribed to the following causes:

"1. The detachment consisting of new levies.

"2dly. The insalubrity of the climate, the summer and autumn of the year 1809 being unusually sickly.

"3dly. To the nature of the ground on which the detachment was encamped at

Terre aux Boeuf, and the detention of it at that place during the whole of the summer, contrary, as the committee conceive to the instructions contained in the letter of the Secretary of War, bearing date the 30th of April, 1809.

"4thly. To the want of sound and wholesome provisions and of vegetables—the want of an hospital and of hospital stores and medicines.

"5thly. The excessive fatigues to which the troops were subjected in clearing, ditching and draining the ground on which they were encamped.

"6thly. To the want of repose during the night, owing to the troops not being provided with bars or nets to protect them from the annoyance of mosquitoes.

"7thly. The want of cleanliness in the camp, the nature of the position rendering it almost impracticable to preserve it.

"8thly. The sick and well being confined to the same tents, which neither protected them sufficiently from the heat of the sun, nor kept them dry from dews and rains."

The report and documents were ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK, MAY 13.

FROM CADIZ.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Ariadne, captain Burrows, from Cadiz—from which place she sailed on the 4th of April.

Capt. Burrows informs, that a British fleet with 5000 troops had arrived from England, and were embarking the day he sailed. 14 British ships of the line were in Cadiz bay. The Spanish and British armies were determined to hold Cadiz. The French army was on the opposite shore, and engaged in erecting fortifications. All the ships were in mourning at Gibraltar, in consequence of the death of Admiral Lord Collingwood, commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, who died off Toulon about the middle of March. His body was brought to Cadiz in the Victory of 74 guns, and afterwards put on board a frigate which sailed for England on the 3d April. American produce high at Cadiz.

On Saturday, the ship Laura, captain Taber, arrived here in 42 days from Hull. London papers two days later than by former arrivals, have been received, but the following are the only articles worthy of notice.—It was understood in England that the preliminaries of a treaty had been agreed upon between our minister and the British government—and that Mr. Pinkney had been complimented with an elegant dinner on the occasion. A passenger in the Laura, states, that a fleet of 22 sail of the line were fitting out at England, with all possible expedition, destined it was supposed against Croenstadt.

LONDON, March 23.—We received last night French and Dutch papers to the 15th and 18th of this month—they are in general interesting. Russia has openly acknowledged all the evils entailed on her by her subserviency to France, and has proclaimed a national bankruptcy by an Ukase, which the Moniteur acknowledges to be Remarkable.

The miniature portrait of Bonaparte, which he sent to the Princess Maria Louisa, is set in 16 Solitaires, each of which is estimated at 30,000 florins.

By a Heligoland mail, arrived this morning we have received German letters and papers to the date of March 11.—By these it appears that the speculations on the continent, are strongly in favor of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Austria, the object of which is to compel Turkey to enter into the general league against this country, and shut our commerce out of all the ports of the Levant. It is also stated that Prussia has been called upon by France to be prepared to engage in a war with any Northern Power, in allusion it is supposed to Russia.

American papers to the 20th ult. arrived in town yesterday.

The question on the comparative disadvantages of war with Great Britain and France, have occasioned much discussion in congress, and indeed throughout the United States; and we are happy to find a more just disposition to appreciate the consequences of a war with this country, than has hitherto been displayed in America, begins to be prevalent. The resolutions of the local legislature of Massachusetts, on the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, refer to this subject, and cannot fail we should hope, to make a due impression on every sober-minded man in the United States.

Letters received yesterday from the coast of France state, that all the American property seized in the several ports of that country to the 9th inst. had been sold, and the proceeds paid into the French treasury. The amount is said to be considerable. It is added that general Armstrong, on receiving a notification to this effect from the French minister, sent back a strong remonstrance on the subject, which was however, expected to attend with no good effect. Bonaparte, we believe, next to ourselves, hates the Americans most cordially; we only wonder that any persons in the United States can be so blinded by their partiality to France, and by their prejudices against this country, as not to see that if we should fall under the power of France, America could not exist 6 months as an independent state.

Mr. Elliott, who takes out the despatches from Mr. Pinkney, in the John Adams, has left town, and that frigate will sail the moment he arrives on board.

On the subject of the adjustment of differences between this country and America, we have little to add to the communication that every thing is settled as far as it can be done on this side of the water. The present violence of France, which we have above stated, we hope will have a more powerful effect in producing a ratification of the provisional arrangement concluded between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

Translated for the American.

PARIS, March 7.

Yesterday the Senate had an audience with the emperor. The emperor received them, sitting upon his throne, surrounded by princes, great functionaries and ministers. Count Garnier, president of the Senate, delivered the following speech at the foot of the throne.

Sire—your I. and R. majesty has condescended to make known to the Senate your approaching nuptials with the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria. The joyful feelings of the Senate and of every Frenchman are inexpressible at this memorable event, every thing is dear to Frenchmen that can augment your majesty's happiness. The illustrious princess is accompanied with the best wishes of the nations which compose the Austrian monarchy. The nations which surround the borders of the Seine, feel their hearts filled with grateful emotions of love. Her presence in the metropolis of the great empire, will be the most fortunate mean of a perpetual continental peace which the moderation of character fortifies and which mean insinuations never will disturb.

What can be compared to the high destiny of Napoleon and Maria Louisa! The happiness of the universe is entrusted to your hands, sire, and yours will be entrusted to your young princess whose brilliant charms have endeared her to you.

Sitting by your side on the first of thrones, and occupying such a lofty rank; may she fulfil the wishes of Frenchmen! May she make them happy! May she be the pleasure of the hero in his leisure hours! May France soon thank her for young princes, who, educated under the paternal eyes of your majesty, may learn to estimate the great name of their inheritance.

What sacrifices of gratitude will France bring her! She will love her out of love for you; she will love her for her many virtues; she will be dear to her on account of the fortune she hath bestowed on her; and posterity will also connect in their coronations of the first of monarchs and her who embellishes his most glorious life. May your precious life be long, is the warmest wish of the Senate & the French nation.

To which his majesty returned the following answer:

SENATORS—impressed with the sentiments you have expressed, the empress Maria Louisa will complete my happiness if she be a tender mother to Frenchmen. I am happy that Providence hath selected me to reign over this loyal and affectionate nation, who have always manifested so true & tender a regard towards my person.

Gentlemen Tavern-Keepers please to attend!

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

THAT VERY large and extremely commodious BRICK BUILDING on the Public Square in the town of Flemingsburg, recently built and formerly owned by Gen. G. Evans, and lately occupied as a public house by Major P. Catlet, for which it is well calculated. It is deemed unnecessary to dilate further on the many great advantages that it possesses; suffice to say, that when built it was intended for a store and public house, therefore was planned to the best possible advantage. A gentleman of respectability, and well calculated to keep a public house, will meet with pleasing terms, on application to the subscriber, or Mr. Joseph Evans near Flemingsburg. Possession will be given immediately if wished.

JOHN T. EVANS, at

Barton, Hart & Co.'s

Lexington, May 24, 1810.

It is to be sold at a fair price.

J. T. E.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

LIVING two and a half miles from Lexington, between Henry's mill and Russell's roads, adjoining the farm of Maddox Fisher, containing about eighty-seven acres, thirty of which are cleared, and in a handsome state for cultivation; the uncleared part is well timbered, the wholies well and plentifully watered. It is presumed any person wishing to purchase, will examine the premises—particulars made known on application to me.

WILLIAM SMITH.

May 29, 1810.

THE PERSON who borrowed my KNIFE at the drill muster, is requested to return it. It has a buckle handle, two blades, a horse hook and button hook, with turn screws, tweezers, and picker.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

May 28, 1810.

RACING.

WILL be run for, on Saturday next, the 2d day of June over the Lexington course, one mile and repeat, the following articles:—one pair fair top boots, one pair back strap do. one pair cossack do. and one pair fine shoes, to be made of the best leather, by Isaac Reed, to fit the winner, or to pattern—the whole valued at \$26—horses to start at 3 o'clock.

Saddle nags only admitted.—Entrance in proportion to the number. The rules of the Lexington Jockey Club will be adhered to.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

May 28th, 1810.

Taken up by Moses Randolph, living on the waters of Cane run, a Bright Bay MARE, about 13 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, a scum on her right eye, some saddle spots on her back, supposed to be 22 years old, no brand to be seen, appraised to \$15 and 50 cents. Certified by me 19th February, 1810.

ROBT. S. RUSSELL.

POETRY.

Sweet is the voice that soothes my ear,
The voice of love, the voice of song;
The lyre that celebrates the fair,
And animates the warlike throng.
Sweet is the council of a friend,
Whose bosom proves a pillow kind
Whose mild persuasion brings an end
To all the sorrows of the mind.
Sweet is the breath of balmy spring,
That lingers in the primrose vale;
The woodlark sweet, when on the wing,
His wild notes swell the rising gale.
Sweet is the breeze that curls the lake,
And early wafts the fragrant dew,
Thro' hovering clouds of vapour breaks,
And clears the bright ethereal blue.
Sweet is the bean, the blooming pea,
More fragrant than Arabia's gale,
That sleeps upon the tranquil sea,
Or gently swells the extended sail.
Sweet is the walk where daisies spring,
And cowslips scent the vernal mead;
The woodland's sweet where linnets sing,
From every bold intruder freed.
But far more sweet are virtuous deeds;
The hand that kindly brings relief,
The heart that with the widow bleeds,
And shares the drooping orphan's grief.
The pious and humane here rise,
With liberal hands and feeling eyes;
And chase the tears from sorrow's eyes,
And bid each noxious woe depart.

THE PICTURE OF A HERO!! FROM GIBBON.

After the second victory of Belisarius, envy again whispered, Justinian listened, and the hero was recalled. "The remnant of the Gothic war was no longer worthy of his presence: a gracious sovereign was impatient to reward his services, and to consult his wisdom; and he alone was capable of defending the East against the innumerable armies of Persia." Belisarius understood the suspicion, accepted the excuse, embarked at Ravenna his spoils & trophies; and proved, by his ready obedience, that such an abrupt removal from the government of Italy was not less unjust than it might have been indiscreet. The emperor received with honourable courtesy, both Vitiges and his more noble consort; and as the king of the Goths conformed to the Athanasian faith, he obtained, with a rich inheritance of lands in Asia, the rank of senator and patrician. Every spectator admired, without peril, the strength and stature of the young barbarians: they adored the majesty of the throne, and promised to shed their blood in the service of their benefactor. Justinian deposited in the Byzantine palace the treasures of the Gothic monarchy. A flattering senate was sometimes admitted to gaze on the magnificent spectacle; but was enviously eluded from the public view; and the conqueror of Italy renounced, without a murmur, perhaps without a sigh, the well-earned honours of a second triumph. His glory was indeed exalted above all external pomp; and the faint and hollow praises of the court were supplied, even in a servile age, by the respect and admiration of his country. Whenever he appeared in the streets and public places of Constantinople, Belisarius attracted and satisfied the eyes of the people. His lofty stature and majestic countenance fulfilled their expectations of an hero; the meanness of his fellow citizens were emboldened by his gentle and gracious demeanour; and the martial train which attended his footsteps, left his person more accessible than in a day of battle. Seven thousand horsemen, matchless for beauty and valour, were maintained in the service, and at the private expense of the general. Their prowess was always conspicuous in single combats, or in the foremost ranks; and both parties confessed that in the siege of Rome, the guards of Belisarius had alone vanquished the Barbarian host. Their numbers were continually augmented by the bravest and most faithful of the enemy; and his fortunate captives, the Vandals, the Moors and the Goths, emulated the attachment of his domestic followers. By the union of liberality and justice, he acquired the love of the soldiers, without alienating the affections of the people. The sick and wounded were relieved with medicines and money; and still more efficaciously, by the healing visits and smiles of their commander. The loss of a weapon or an horse was instantly repaired, and each deed of valour was rewarded by the rich and honorable gifts of a bracelet or a collar, which were rendered more precious by the judgment of Belisarius. He was endeared to the husbandmen, by the peace and plenty which they enjoyed under the shadow of his standard. Instead of being injured, the country was enriched by the march of the Roman armies; and such was the rigid discipline of their camp, that not an apple was gathered from the tree, not a path could be traced in the fields of corn. Belisarius was chaste and sober. In the licence of a military life, none could boast that they had seen him intoxicated with wine; the most beautiful captives of Gothic or Vandal race were offered to his embraces; but he turned aside from their charms, and the husband of Antonina was never suspected of violating the laws of conjugal fidelity. The spectator and historian of his exploits has observed, that, amidst the perils of war, he was daring without rashness, prudent without fear, slow or rapid according to the exigencies of the moment; that in the deepest distress, he was animated by real or apparent hope, but that he was modest and humble in the most prosperous fortune. By these virtues, he equalled or excelled the ancient masters of the military art. Victory, by sea and land, attended his arms. He subdued Africa, Italy and the adjacent islands, led away captives the successors of Genseric and Theodoric, filled Constantinople with the spoils of their palaces, and in the space of six years recovered half the provinces of the Western empire. In his fame and merit, in wealth and power, he remained without a rival, the first of the Roman subjects; the voice of envy could only magnify his dangerous importance; and the emperor might applaud his own discerning spirit, which had discovered and raised the genius of Belisarius.

THE MINUTES

Taken at the several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America for the year 1809, exhibit their number and increase in the following order:

	Whites	Coloured
Western Conference,	17931	1157
Southern do.	16344	632
Virginia do.	18502	5739
Baltimore do.	19272	7200
Philadelphia do.	26365	10634
New-York do.	22717	937
N. England do.	10038	73
	Whites 131154	31884
	Coloured 31884	
Total	163038	
Total last year	151995	
Increase this year	11043	

Nearly eighty years have rolled by since the Rev. John Wesley, his brother and a few others, who were then students in the university of Oxford, incurred the appellation of Methodists, in consequence of their abstemious, orderly, methodical and devotional habits. But neither the scorn nor scoffs, nor ridicule, nor persecution of the proud, vain and licentious, could divert this noble, illustrious, and resolute phalanx from that line of duty which they had resolved to pursue.

Their habits and principles have in so short a space of time spread over all Christendom, and notwithstanding they have been opposed step by step by persecutors, and their downfall has been predicted at all times & in all places, they have grown with great strength both in Europe and America.

HORRID MURDER!!!

One of the most aggravated species of murder was last week committed, by a man named Phillips, in the county of Champaign, on the person of his wife. She was lying on the languishing bed of sickness where her unnatural husband approached her, and with more than brutal fury seized her person, and after beating her in the most shocking manner, dragged her out of the bed to the door—in vain the suppliant wife, implored mercy—her groans of anguish were lost in the rage of her inhuman husband—her cries were answered with repeated blows, and her prayer for pity but added fire to the indignation of her cruel destroyer. At length fatigued with the exercise occasioned by the infliction of his cruel torture, he appears to have resorted to another expedient, as if to protract the existence of the wife, that he might wreak his vengeance with redoubled fury, by the increasing pangs of the unfortunate sufferer. He seized a pail of water and deluged the prostrate victim, by emptying its contents frequently upon her; then beat her with the pail, in so shocking a manner, that a true description of her situation, would almost congelate the vital fluid of all who possess the common feelings of sympathy—she languished a few hours and expired. It is a matter of consolation that but few such barbarous fiends exist in human form—surely such a monster in creation is rarely found. Phillips is now confined in Urbana jail, and it is hoped he will there continue, until satisfaction is made to the violated laws of his country.

ORTIO PAP.

INTERIOR NAVIGATION.

Better practical evidence perhaps cannot be given of the vast national importance of the interior navigation of our country, and the facility of intercourse which already exists between the immense stream rivers of the West, and the tide waters of the Eastern side of the continent, than a recital of the following circumstances which we have great pleasure in giving to the public.

On Monday, the 7th inst. arrived at the office of the Superintendent of Indian trade in Georgetown, a large quantity of Beaver and other valuable furs collected at the United States' factories at Fort Osage, on the Missouri, and Fort Madison, on the Upper Mississippi. Of the two thousand miles which this valuable cargo has been thus transported, it was water-borne the whole distance, except about 150 miles, to wit, down the Missouri and Upper Mississippi to St. Louis, thence down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to Wheeling in boats; from this place across to Cumberland in waggons, and again in boats, from Cumberland down the Potomac, to tide water in the district of Columbia.

So much has nature done towards facilitating this most important and extensive connection between the two sides of the continent—that of the whole route just described, no exertion of art has yet been made to aid the transportation, but on the river Potomac—on which, from Fort Cumberland to tide water, a distance of about 220 miles, large sums have been expended, in constructing numerous locks and considerable canals round the falls & other works, to remove obstructions, which we understand have been completely overcome by the perseverance and spirit of the company engaged in that enterprise as relates to the seasons when the waters are up—and that compared with what has been done, but little remains to be executed to render this river navigable at all seasons; when this shall have been done, and the United States' road from Cumberland westwardly, be finished, a portage from Brownsville to Cumberland, only will disconnect the communication between the Eastern and Western waters but seventy miles of land carriage will interrupt a continued navigation from the falls of the Missouri to the capes of the Chesapeake.

NAT. INT.

A called meeting of the Trustees of Lexington on Friday 6th April, 1810.

Resolved, That the act of December 30th 1799, providing for the railing and paving of Main street from the corner of John Postlethwait's and Thomas Whitney's to the extreme corner of Adam Rankin's and Andrew Biggs's, be and the same is hereby declared to be in force. Be it therefore ordained, That all owners of lots on said street, are hereby directed and required to pave or cause to be paved and railed or enclosed with good and sufficient posts all the front or fronts of their respective lots on or before the 1st day of September next, under the penalty of said law.

ANDW. MCALLA, c. n. r. l.

Attest, P. RAILEY, CLK.

A meeting of the Trustees of Lexington on Monday the 7th of May, 1810.

The citizens of Lexington having represented to the board of Trustees of said town, that great inconvenience and evil arises from unlawful assemblies of negroes and boys on Sundays, in the streets and particularly in the market house of said town:

For remedy whereof, Be it ordained by the trustees of the town of Lexington, That he be appointed to execute the state laws respecting slaves and tipling shops, and that he be compelled to patrol the streets and public places in said town on every Sunday.

Resolved, That the owners of lots on Main street from Main Cross street to spring street be and they are hereby directed and required to have the fronts of their respective lots paved with stone, before the first day of November next, under the penalty of the law.

ANDW. MCALLA, Chm.

Attest, P. RAILEY, CLK.

Woodford County, March 5th, 1810.

Taken up by William Moffett, a BROWN MARE 14 hands high, no brands, her age unknown, appraised to \$15.

JAMES HOWARD.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for two notes, which I gave to Smith King, each for fifty dollars, the first due the 18th of February 1808, and the other due on the 18th of February 1809, as I have settled for the same with said King, and will not pay it again unless compelled by law.

TURNER CRUMP.

May 16th, 1810.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

ON Saturday the 2d day of June next, the semi-annual contribution of one dollar on each share becomes due. Such shareholders as neglect to pay the same, will incur a fine of twenty-five cents for every month which they remain in arrears.

D. LOGAN, Librarian.

May 21, 1810.

FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a large garret over the whole, and cellar kitchen. They lay over the store now occupied by James Coleman, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO. ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I lately purchased of Robert Adams 20 acres of land lying on the Town fork of Elkhorn, including the mill seat thereon, part of the purchase money being paid down, and bond given for the balance, to the amount of \$50 dollars, and \$50 dollars for a pair of mill stones; and whereas it appears that Joseph Adams having some pretensions or claim thereto, this is therefore to caution all persons whatever from receiving assignments on said bonds, or trading for the same, as they will not be paid by me, until a good title to the said land can be made by said Robert Adams.

ROBERT TUCKER.

Fayette, May 21st, 1810.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to give notice, that commissioners appointed by the county courts of Scott and Fayette will meet on the 2d Monday in November next, at the Cove spring in Scott county, on Lindsay's run, a branch of South Elkhorn, and then and there proceed to perjure testimony respecting the calls of William Lindsay deed, and whatever else may be necessary.

ROBERT MARSHAL, for self and others.

Taken up by Thomas Vivion, Clarke county on Howard's lower creek near the stone meeting house, a BEAK HORSE, supposed to be about 15 years old, about 14 hands high, blind in the right eye, and some white on the withers, which appears to have been done with the collar, appraised to \$15. Also a sorrel mare 5 years old this spring, about 14 hands one inch high, no brand, has a lump on the right side, and a star in her forehead, appraised to \$25.

A. CHRISTY.

9th March, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limitation street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC & SURGERY in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main street, nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES; together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Jessamine County.

Taken up by Caleb W. McDowell, about two miles from the court-house, a Sorrel HORSE with a blaze face, hind feet white, on the left foot the white is somewhat higher up the leg than the other, has a saddle spot, also a black spot on the off hip, about nine years old last spring, four feet five or six inches high, appraised to \$30. Also a Bay HORSE with star & snip, both hind feet white, the left white is higher up the leg than on the other, shod behind with old shoes, has some grey hairs on his withers, about five years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, each horse has a bobbed tail, appraised to \$40.

JOHN METCALF, J. P.

January 23d, 1810.

Taken up by Benjamin Wilson in Woodford county on Elkhorn waters, a Black Horse, five years old next spring, fourteen hands and a half high, the off hind foot white, two white spots on the nose, appraised to \$50.

J. FINNIE, J. P.

THE subscriber who has been many years a teacher of languages and mathematics, wish to purchase in the state of Kentucky, to which he proposes moving, a small well improved farm in a genteel populous neighbourhood, where permanent employment may be expected. He wishes to live in the country, and proposes, assisted by his daughters, who can teach needle work, grammar, geography &c. to teach the children of both sexes in his neighbourhood. In addition to many useful & ornamental branches of education, young ladies will be instructed in the culture of silk, if mulberry trees are to be found in the neighbourhood. Those who may be interested, are requested to direct to him post paid at Limestone, where he proposes to call on his way down the river.

THOS GLISSON.

MR. HENRY PIES respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL (the third quarter) provided a sufficient number of scholars are obtained. The quarter will consist of twenty-six days, and the terms ten dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the quarter. From the patronage Mr. Pies has received, and the general satisfaction given, he has no doubt but a sufficient number will be obtained. Mr. P. will also give lessons in music, on the Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar at Capt. J. Postlethwait's, where instruments will be furnished for their instruction.

LEXINGTON, May 7th, 1810.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS, QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS, STATIONERY, PRIME COTTON as usual, BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS, CURRIER'S OIL &c. &c. COUNTRY LINEN received in exchange for merchandise.

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this place, that those Baths have been put into complete order, and are now in a proper situation for the accommodation of such as wish to use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female servants are provided, and every thing will be conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory manner.

Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dollar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDEL.

Lexington, 7th May, 1810.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN or stolen last night out of the subscriber's stable Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and eight miles from Lexington, a large blood bay HORSE, in good order, fifteen hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead, and some clouded white spots on his side, which have the appearance of scars, six years old, no brand recollected; he was bred by Capt. John Parker on South Elkhorn, Fayette county. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone, with a reasonable allowance for expenses.

A. BUFORD.

May 2nd, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. MILLER WOODS, Take notice, I shall on the Saturday preceding the third Monday in June next, at the court house in Lancaster, Garrard County, and between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning, and four in the evening of that day, proceed to take and continue until I have taken the depositions of James Turpin, John Banton and others, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery now depending in the Garrard Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you &c. are defendants.

JOHN ALDRIDGE.

May 4, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

Mrs. BECK'S ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK with the greatest respect informs his friends and the public, that he will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Beck's school while she continues under so severe an infirmity, and also in assisting her when restored to health; assuring them that his utmost ability shall be exerted to merit their patronage. Mrs. Beck had solicited Mrs. Mentelle, three months ago to teach French, History and Progressive Geography, and who is now ready to attend when a sufficient number of Pupils will authorize it. Mrs. Mentelle continues her dancing school as usual. Lexington March 8th, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horsemanship, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for sale at their Store, corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington, A large quantity of the best PRINTING INK.

And an additional assortment of—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ferguson's Lectures | Biddle's Architecture
— Astronomy | Gibson's Surveying
Adams' | Simpson's Conic Sections
Webster's Philosophy |
The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the Art of Singing—By Andrew Law.
A large quantity of Bonnet Boards.
Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best quality,
Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

Fayette County, Set.

Taken up by Isaac McClain, 4 miles from Lexington, a Sorrel Mare 14 hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, near eye out, long tail, 14 years old, appraised to \$15 this 16th January, 1810.

W. DUDLEY, c. f. a.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES.

PREPARED BY
RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penvy) have been introduced on the public, seen for a day and then perished! Others now force them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatic affections, gouts, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at any application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

A certain effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers, and are sold again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

The Noted Running Horse

YOUNG WHIP.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, eight miles from Lexington & three from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged with sixteen, provided the money is paid by the expiration of the season, which will commence the 20th instant and end the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure a mare in foal, the money to be considered on demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water, under good fences, gratis; and at the request of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence per week. I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands and a half high, possessing great strength and activity, and it is generally thought by all those who have seen him, his equal for beauty and symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in America.

PEDIGREE.

The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by Celar, Celar was out of Avered Mead's famous mare Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse Janus, whose character as a horse of great speed was admitted by all who knew him. YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and celebrated turf horse Whip, Whip by Sallram, and Sallram by Eclipse, who covered at two hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP has descended from a long line of nobility, which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of the English Racing Calendars, and the pedigrees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet, supposed to be of the best running stock in England, whose pedigrees have been thought too lengthy to be here inserted.

PERFORMANCE.

YOUNG WHIP, running against the best horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out of eight; one sweepstakes, two matches, and four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,

WILLIAM B. COOK.

March 12, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.